

1644

Manchu rule begins in China

When a peasant revolt in 1640 threatened to place a usurper on the Throne of China, an imperial general sought military assistance from north of the Great Wall. Led by Fu-lin the Manchu tribe (known as the Jurchen until after their conquest of China) obliged. Once before, in the 12th century, it had invaded China, only to be expelled by the Mongols in the 13th. It had then slowly changed from a nomadic to an agrarian way of life. In China once more, the Manchus claimed a right

to rule by virtue of their relation to the 13th-Cen  
Chien dynasty, and in 1664, they assumed power.  
The conquest cost 25 m lives. But it was made  
easier by the fact that the Manchus had copied  
Confucian administrative methods in their own  
capital of Mukden; they asked little change of the  
Chinese bureaucrats pressed into their service  
beyond the adoption of the pictorial. By the reign of  
K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) the conquest was complete.  
He rebuilt Peking, which had been destroyed in the  
fighting, extended his rule to Formosa, occupied Tibet,  
and reduced the Mongols to servility. The nomadic  
traditions of Central Asia began to fade & give way to  
settled, agricultural cultures. This dynasty  
lasted until 1912 (Mander or Ch'in)

1644

Until 1644 the royalist Cavalry under the command of the Ashburg Prince Rupert (of the Rhine) remained undefeated in the English Civil War. In the Battle of Marston Moor (1644); Rupert was beaten by a Scottish force under David Leslie and Oliver Cromwell's "Ironsides" cavalry from the eastern counties. "Ironsides" was Rupert's epithet of praise after the battle. Many of the Ironsides were distinguished by parrots, zebras, and

unshakeable belief which they shared with Cromwell, that God was on their side against the Anglican royalists. When the parliamentary forces were regrouped under General FAIRFAX (materially organized & regularly paid) the core of the "New Model Army" was Cromwell's Eastern Association of well-drilled, highly motivated horsemen.

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In the Civil War, the city of YORK was  
besieged by CROMWELLIAN troops early  
in 1644 and finally surrendered  
in July, 1644

June 29, 1644

Battle of CROPPEDY BRIDGE  
Loyalists of King Charles I defeated  
the parliamentarians led  
by Sir William Waller [1597? -  
Sep 19, 1668] in south England.

July 2, 1644

1912 Dates J-BK

## MARSTON MOOR

The Parliamentary forces met the Royalists in Marston Moor in Yorkshire, England. Cromwell in command of his picked troops, the Ironsides, gained a decided victory over the Royalists, under Prince Rupert. As a result of the battle, the King lost his hold on the North of England, parliament governing that part of the country.

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1912 Dates J-BK

England & Scotland

MARSTON MOOR



1644

Act of Parliament forbids  
observance of Christmas

1644

Population of China was 89 m

July 2, 1644

MARSTON

Battle of ~~Barnston~~ Marston  
altered course of History

1644

Manchu China.